

“Administrators and supervisors”: Persons who have managerial responsibility for a full service jail or who supervise employees, security assignments or activities in the jail.

“Administrative segregation”: The act of confining a prisoner to an individual housing cell or designated housing unit that physically separates the prisoner from the general population for specified reasons other than as a penalty, thereby prohibiting physical contact between this prisoner and the general population.

“Classification”: A system or process for determining the needs and requirements of prisoners for assigning them to housing units and programs. Elements of this determination include the following: security level; work assignments; special treatment services; allowance or denial of certain privileges; and other assignments as may be available.

“Disciplinary isolation”: The act of confining a prisoner to an individual housing cell that physically separates the prisoner from the general prisoner population as a penalty, thereby prohibiting physical contact between the prisoner and other prisoners.

“Foot-candle”: A unit for measuring the level of illumination.

“Fundamental Rights”: Rights which may not be suspended for disciplinary or classification reasons and which are guaranteed to all prisoners except in times of emergency or other condition beyond the control of the jail administrator. Such rights may include: visits by attorneys, visits by clergy, telephone calls to attorneys or clergy, adequate food/nutrition, adequate lighting, ventilation, temperature control, sanitation, medical care, access to grievance mechanism.

“General population”: Those prisoners who have not been able to secure release within a reasonable time period after their initial booking and who are therefore classified and housed in areas which are not designated for temporary holding or temporary special housing.

“Grievance”: A circumstance or action thought to be unjust or injurious and grounds for complaint to the appropriate facility administrator or designee.

“Health-trained personnel”: Members of the jail staff that are trained in limited aspects of health care, including correctional officers and other personnel approved by qualified health care personnel.

“Personal observation check”: A visual check by jail staff who observes prisoners and their immediate surroundings without the use of electronic or mechanical, visual or audio monitoring equipment. This check is performed in such a manner that allows the observing staff to identify the health, safety and security status of the prisoners and permits immediate personal interaction or response to any situation.

“Privileges”: Items or programs that may be temporarily suspended for disciplinary or classification reasons and which are generally provided to all prisoners. Privileges may include: access to entertainment, commissary, visits by friends, telephone calls to friends or family, snacks, dayroom access, program access.

“Qualified health care personnel”: Physicians, physician assistants, nurses, psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, and others who by virtue of their education, credentials and experience are permitted by law to evaluate and care for the medical needs of prisoners.

“Qualified mental health personnel”: Physicians, psychiatrists, psychologist, physician assistants, nurses, psychiatric social workers, and others who by virtue of their education, credentials and experience are permitted by law to evaluate and care for the mental health needs of prisoners.

“Reception”: The period during which a prisoner undergoes admission processing, which may include orientation and initial classification, prior to regular housing assignment.

“Recreation/physical exercise”: Activities such as athletics and calisthenics, which require at least a moderate degree of physical exertion.

“Restraining device”: Any mechanical contrivance, appliance, or object designed or fashioned to physically control or incapacitate a person. These include wrist manacles, ankle manacles, restraining straps, chains, chairs and other such devices.

“Security perimeter”: A secure boundary which encloses the entire portion of the facility in which prisoners are confined, including any area to which prisoners may have access. Passage through this boundary must be strictly controlled.

“Security post”: A location within the facility from which a staff person may perform jail duties.

“Separation (segregation)”: Whenever possible, to be physically set apart in order to prohibit bodily contact and, where possible, communication.

“Sick call”: A system through which each prisoner reports and receives individualized and appropriate medical services for non-emergency illness or injury.

“Support staff”: Those persons whose job function does not reflect a primary responsibility for the security and/or supervision of prisoners.

“Surveillance check”: A monitoring check of prisoners, prisoner occupied areas, prisoner accessible areas or other jail areas by jail staff using electronic or mechanical, visual or audio monitoring equipment or by remote position of the monitoring staff.